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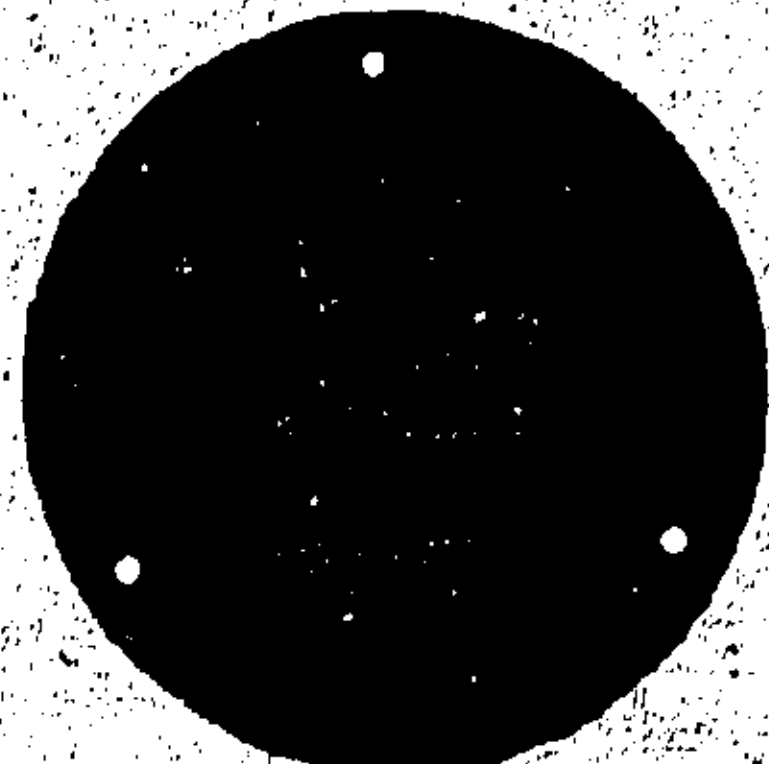
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THE EMDEN RAIDS.

VARIOUS CRITICISMS OF THE INDIAN AUTHORITIES.

An event of considerable interest is the appearance of the first of the volumes of the British Official History of the War, says the *Madras Mail*. This consists of an account of the naval operations to the battle of the Falklands and is accompanied by a separate set of maps and charts. The history is based upon official documents, and is appearing by direction of the Historical Section of the committee of Imperial Defence. The publishers are Messrs. Longmans Green & Co. It is being produced by Sir Julian S. Corbett, who points out in a preface that the work is only official in so far as he has had access to British documents, not only naval but military and political, and that "for the form and character of the narrative as well as for opinions expressed the author alone is responsible."

It may be said at once that the manner in which Sir Julian has approached his immense task makes an instant appeal; that the work is intensely alive and readable; that technicalities do not obtrude; and that the record of events which occurred over the greater part of the world's surface and over an extended period of time are marshalled with painstaking conscientiousness, while the military and political relations to the naval moves are adequately dealt with. This last point, especially in connection with the preparations and early days of the war, is most important, and the assembly of all the facts, now for the first time possible, throws a flood of light upon many dark places of the past.

THE EMDEN'S RAID.

Readers in India will turn naturally to the events in which they are chiefly interested and in this first volume at least they are much catered for. For here is the story of the Emden told anew and often in a fresh light, while there are various criticisms of the authorities which have more than an academic interest. The Emden when the war broke out was lying at Tsingtau and she was summoned to Admiral von Spee at his base at Pagan Island in the Landron. After leaving Tsingtau the Emden was on the lookout for the Russian cruiser Askold, but missed her, and captured instead the Russian ship of the Volunteer Fleet. She narrowly escaped being taken by Admiral Jodan who was operating in the waters about the Yap wireless station, and the Triumph which had been able to mobilise. In fact the Triumph heard the Emden's wireless and on August 15th was immediately detached with her tender the Markomannia on a special mission to the southward. By the end of August she was approaching the Indian Ocean on her famous raid.

ITALIAN HELP.

The first news of the appearance of the Emden reached Calcutta on September 14th, when the City of Rangoon put back into the Hooghly on hearing from the *Loredano* that a German cruiser was operating in the Bay and had already four prizes in company. Until that moment she was thought to be with von Spee in the Southern Pacific. And here comes the first breath of criticism. It was not considered possible that the Emden could have eluded the *Admiral Jernam* and set in the East, and no part of Eastern waters was regarded as more secure than the Bay of Bengal. "So complete, indeed," says Sir Julian Corbett, "was the sense of security expressed by the Indian authorities that masters, in spite of Admiralty instructions, were in this section keeping to the usual track and steaming with undimmed lights. Had the most ordinary precautions been taken there must have been a much bolder story to tell, but as it was the Emden had an easy task."

On December 5th, she left her secret coaling place in Sumatra and again narrowly missed capture by the *Hampshire*. She then made for the Colombo-Calcutta track and there early on September 10th took the Greek collier *Pontoporus* with 8,000 tons of Bengal coal, which she kept for her own use. She sank the *Indus* and *Lovat* chartered as transport and going to Bombay empty; the *Kabinga*, outward bound for New York, was captured as cargo was American-owned; the *Kiln* with coal and the *Diplomat* with a general cargo both were sunk. "None of these ships made any attempt to get away," says Sir Julian. "All were on the direct run and all steamed quietly to meet the Emden assuming she was a British cruiser." Then she met the *Loredano*, an Italian vessel which was spared and was able to awaken India to the fact that a raider was preying on commerce almost at the mouth of the Hooghly.

THE EMDEN COALS.

On September 16th, Admiral Jernam heard of the raid. He arranged to watch points in his vicinity where the Emden might coalesce and despatch the *Hampshire* (Captain H. W. Grant) and the *Chilkuma*, the latter of which was sent to Colombo, while Captain Grant made for Rangoon to search the Nicobar and Andaman Islands. The *Yarmouth*, also attached, developed engine-room defects and put into Penang. Meanwhile, the Emden left the main trade route for False Bay to coal and in so moving ran into the *Traback* from Negapatnam to Calcutta. Her Captain von Muller sank and as his wireless told him the *Loredano* was spreading the alarm, he sent the *Kabinga* back to Calcutta with his prisoners. He then cruised about the Sundheads and except for sinking the *Chian Matheson* he enjoyed no further activities. Wireless had put a stop to his operations. He then coaled and set off for Rangoon in ignorance of the fact that Captain Grant was approaching that point in a search for him.

INDIAN AUTHORITIES CRITICIZED.

On the evening of September 18th the Emden made over her *Chian Matheson* prisoners to the *Dover*, a Norwegian ship with which she had fallen in. At the same time the *Hampshire* was coming up north on the east of the Nicobars. The next day the *Dover* was in Rangoon with her news and about noon Captain Grant had it. Thus Sir Julian.

He had unfortunately been compelled to proceed to Port Blair, in the *Adamant* for to his despair, the Indian authorities kept sending him messages "en clair" and he had to get to a cable in order to despatch an urgent request that they should desist from thus revealing his presence. His chance of getting hold of the chase was already seriously compromised but he held away again on a different course—keeping on to the northward instead of going to Rangoon in hopes of cutting the Emden off.

Unfortunately Captain von Muller had taken in the unlucky signals and they assured him that several British cruisers were working to the south of him. Knowing, therefore, that the mouth of the Bay was dangerous ground he coaled under way from the Markomannia in the Gulf of Martaban, and then held away to the westward just in time to cross ahead of the *Hampshire*, and thus he escaped her for the second time.

ALL LIGHTS SHOWING.

Then came the Emden's *Madras* escape. After her appearance off Rangoon all trace of her had been lost and on September 22nd, the Colombo-Calcutta trade route was opened again. Yet that same evening she was off Madras bombarding the oil tanks on the seafloor and also the town. At that time she was in grave danger. The *Hampshire* was 30 miles to the north and the *Chilkuma* little more to the south. The Emden after being seen at Cuddalore and Pondicherry sailed north and though the plan was to give a false idea of her intentions is nearly led her into *Hampshire* which could not have been more than three hours steaming away. However, she then shaped a southerly course and ran down the Ceylon coast ahead of Captain Grant, the *Chilkuma* meantime guarding Trincomalee. In the forenoon of September 23rd, 25 miles south of Galle, she met the King *Lud* and sank her and then held on for Colombo. Then, says Sir Julian:—

"Arriving off the port at nightfall, he (Captain von Muller) saw a large ship coming out, all lights burning, dogged her till he was 50 miles out, and about midnight overhauled her. She was the *Tymeric* with 250,000 worth of sugar on board. She was as like the King *Lud*, and the Emden carried on for the south of Cape Comorin, where the tracks from Bombay and Aden to Colombo converge. Here the following afternoon, she captured the *Gryffvale* whose master was doing his best to keep off the converging tracks and this ship Captain von Muller kept."

She then steamed for Minicoy, past which island ran the usual tracks for the Red Sea and took three vessels "all on or near the usual track." The *Burek*, an Admiralty collier, was taken in the dead of night and "gave herself away by steaming on the direct track with all lights brightly burning." In this phase of her operations the Emden was in no danger as she was being searched for in the Bay of Bengal. When the *Chilkuma* was sent off after her to Minicoy, she was lost in the trackless wastes of the Indian Ocean. However, the hunt continued. On October 15th *Pontoporus* and the *Markomannia* were captured at Simulurand, so reduced the Emden's coal supplies to what he had in her bunkers and in the *Burek*. Later Captain Grant made for Diego Garcia in the *Chagos* Island, once a coaling place for Orient boats on the frozen meat trade. Captain von Muller had an old chart which showed him this abandoned trade route as still existing and he looked for a rich harvest. But while he saw no ship he met with a splendid reception from the British colony which did not know a war had begun and was given help in heeling his ship and clearing her bottom and in coaling. On October 10th he left only to be again overtaken by the *Hampshire* which then started back to Ceylon. Meanwhile, the Emden had made a bag of six more vessels near Minicoy, one of which was an Admiralty collier with 6,000 tons for Hongkong. At this stage precautions were being taken and routes and orders were observed, and while six vessels were captured, it passed the danger area, safely. After this exploit, the Emden again missed being rounded up south of Colombo by the lucky accident of her colliers being unable to steam more than nine and a half knots. The *Hampshire* and the *Empress of Asia* were just ahead of her. Subsequent to this came the raid upon Penang and the sinking of the *Zemchug*, and it was in picking up survivors of the French destroyer *Mousquet*, also sunk, that the Emden learned of the loss of the *Pontoporus*. Her next public appearance was at Cocos Island, where she was sunk.

Sir Julian Corbett adds that the Emden had no system of obtaining intelligence. "The stories that prevailed at the time of ingenious wireless calls and the like had little or no foundation; he (Captain von Muller) had not even a direction meter to locate the calls he heard. His method had simply been to take up a position in a fertile area and hunt smoke, which from a crew's nest on his forecast he could see at a distance of 35 miles." However, it seems fairly clear that he was helped at the beginning by the failure of the Indian authorities to take due precautions on the Indian trade routes.

OUTLOOK IN ZA-BAIKAL. MORE BLOODSHED PREDICTED.

Further bloodshed in Za-Baikal is to be expected, due to the fact that General Cappel's army has a treasure of 20,000 pounds in gold, according to a Russian engineer now in Tokyo who was but recently a collaborator of the Semenov Government. He explains the falling away of the Ataman's power as due to disappointment in waiting for aid from Japan.

"The Semenov system of government was very simple," says this man, almost all the offices which could be used as means for personal enrichment being distributed among a certain number of favoured 'statesmen.' The whole internal policy consisted primarily in the changing and replacing of men who had talent for gaining wealth through their official positions."

SUPPORTERS DESERTING.

Now these, the most ardent of the Semenov supporters, are falling away from the Ataman, Mr. Volgin, one of the 'secretaries of the State Department,' has fled with 500 pounds of gold. In the same way, General Afansiev and many others have forsaken their former leader. Some of them are said to have been authorized by Semenov to sell for their own profit all the raw materials which were stored in Dairen and Tientsin long ago.

"Amid the rumours regarding the cause of the sudden change in policy, the most probable one is that Semenov became disappointed in waiting for support from Japan. As a matter of fact, the Japanese have begun to avoid such obscure and illiterate speculators in politics. Such being the state of affairs, General Bykofsky has advised Semenov to change his policy, so that he will be able to regain the sympathy of the Russian Left party."

"The people of the Za-Baikal region are suffering from the effects of the Semenov reign. The Ataman's government, under the pretext of fighting the Bolsheviks, has taken away a great deal of raw material, which has been paid for in the so-called 'blue money,' which is absolutely worthless. 40,000 Semenov roubles being valued at 1.1. In his recent declaration, the Ataman has declared the suffering and privations of the people to be without value. Meanwhile, the country has been unable to dispose of its raw materials and replace them with manufactured goods."

"Properly speaking, the Semenov's army ceased to exist long ago, except for a small detachment. In reality, the supreme rule of Semenov extended only to the troops of General Cappel, which, having been enlisted from the educated classes and the anti-Bolshevik workmen, went through a most dangerous march in winter on foot across Siberia, fighting the Bolshevik forces on the way. Now being cut off from their homes, they are left helpless and without means of sustenance."

PREDICTS MORE WAR.

"The decision of General Lochvisky, commander of General Cappel's army, has come as a result of this situation. The declaration says that Ataman Semenov has betrayed his duty and his people, and therefore he, General Lochvisky, is independent of Semenov and the army no longer under the Ataman's direction."

"Among General Cappel's troops, General Vorzhikov has signed a declaration similar to the one of Semenov. Notwithstanding this, he is now said to have joined the Cappel army. This leaves Semenov with but a small detachment at his disposal. However small this detachment may be, some of the Semenov generals are envious of the 20,000 pounds of gold guarded by Cappel's army, and so it is most likely that, for fortune's sake, there will soon be bloodshed between brother and brother."—*Japan Advertiser*.

VERKHNE-UDINSK GOVERNMENT.

ALLIANCE WITH MOSCOW.

In the course of an interview given by Mr. Yourin, the diplomatic representative of the Verkhne-Udinsk Government to representatives of the Japanese Press, at Peking, he made the following statements:—

"The Verkhne-Udinsk Government is now recognized as the Central Government of Eastern Russia, in consequence of the understanding that it has arrived at with the Vladivostok Government and the Blagoveshchensk authorities. It is intending to remove the seat of the Government to Chita, after clearing the town of every remnant of the Semenov troops, and, in order to establish itself on a permanent basis, will call a Constitutional Council."

"The Verkhne-Udinsk Government is perfectly independent and has nothing to do with Moscow. The allegation that the Verkhne-Udinsk Government is a puppet in the hands of the Moscow Government is a groundless fabrication; and is invented by those who are either to lose something through the establishment of this Government, or who are anxious to estrange the Japanese and the Russian peoples."

"The Russian people are very anxious for the resumption of economic relations with the Japanese. The sincerity with which the Japanese Military Command in Siberia carried out the announcement of the evacuation of Siberia by Japanese troops has done a great deal to improve the relations between the Russian and the Japanese peoples."

"In regard to Sino-Japanese commercial intercourse, an interview between the Council of the Chinese Foreign Office and a Russian representative took place on September 10th. The negotiations were for the object of restoring commercial relations by concluding a provisional treaty, but no formal proceedings have been yet addressed to the Chinese Foreign Minister. When negotiations have been formally opened, their development will be made public from time to time."

AMERICAN PREPARATIONS. WHAT IS JAPAN DOING TO MEET THEM?

In the new magazine *Gandai* (The Modern Age), a staff officer (anonymous) writes on the American Peril:

"Those who have watched the course of events are agreed that after the war, the countries which will control the destiny of the world will be Japan, England and America. Apart from the question of Japan's position in the coming world, America has reason to put obstacles in the way of our national progress. Japan is a country which sends undesirable immigrants to the United States. Japan is a competitor of America in the economic field of China. Moreover, Japan is a country which is likely to participate in the coming conflict between England and America on the side of the former. Although America will not go to war with England in the near future, the progress of Japan is a thing that America has reasons to deplore. But America knows too well the cause of Japan's development, hence America's endeavours to put a check to the enhancement of Japan's army and navy."

"The best methods of curtailing Japan's army and navy is to attack her militarism. The Americans know this. In other words, they know that the best way of checking Japan's defence is to antagonize the civil population and the army. And the Americans are right in hitting on this way, since Japan's militarism is being discredited by the civil population. 'The enemy is not Germany, but German militarism' is the banner under which the allied troops, together with the Americans, fought the Germans. Now that Germany is down, powerless to do mischief, the allied countries and America are turning against Japan and her militarism."

"When the question of renewing the Anglo-Japanese alliance arose a year ago in England, public opinion was in favour of continuing, but when the opinion of America and the British dominions was sought, it was found that these countries opposed the continuation of the alliance unless Japan promised to abandon her militarism. And the opinion of America and the British dominions carried the day. The manoeuvrings of America in this matter may better be imagined than stated."

"Needless to say, American activities are based on its wealth, its military power, and what is called the 'American soul.' America's almost inexhaustible wealth is common knowledge. As for its army, she made a great increase in her army since the conclusion of the late war. As for the navy, she will outstrip England in naval power by 1925."

"The question which naturally arises here is, What is Japan doing in anticipation of these American warlike preparations? What is the condition of industries which are closely connected with the prosecution of military operations? What is the state of military aviation in Japan? Where will Japan obtain the oil to operate the eight-and-eight squadrons? Are the rising generation fit both physically and spiritually for their task?"

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EX-SERVICE MEN COMBINE 3,000,000 MEMBERS.

A conference representing ex-service men's organizations was held at the United Service Institution, Whitehall, recently, for the purpose of considering a proposal for amalgamation. The principal of amalgamation was adopted, and a committee was appointed to draw up a draft constitution.

Mr. T. F. Lister, President of the Federation of Discharged Soldiers and Sailors, presided and delegates from the National Association, the Comrades of the Great War, the Officers Association, and the National Union of Ex-Service Men. The organizations represented have a total membership of 3,000,000 ex-officers and men.

In his address Mr. Lister suggested that the joint body while taking political action in their demand for justice should be non-partisan. Capt. Towse, the blind V.C., speaking for the Comrades of the Great War, said they would always favour amalgamation. They were adamant on three points, however, and they were that the new organizations should be non-political and non-sectarian, but truly democratic in their officers, non-commissioners, and men should have equal votes, and that the amalgamation should be confined to ex-service men.

Major-General Sir Enderby Maude, of the Officers Association, in his appreciation of the Chairman's definition of political action, the question of amending all but ex-service men deserved more consideration. For one thing, it would mean excluding Lord Haig, who had done so much for ex-service men.

Mr. Maude, of the National Union, said his organization did not wish to remain in the Council unless all ex-service men were determined to resist militarism in the making of new wars. They also favoured a policy based upon the common ownership of land and capital.

The Chairman ruled that the questions mentioned on behalf of the National Union were beyond the scope of that meeting, and the resolution suggesting the appointment of the draft committee was carried, the members of the National Union of Ex-Service Men abstaining from voting.

HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB
SATURDAY'S INTERESTING
MEETING

PATRON:—His Excellency Sir R. E. Stubbs, K.C.M.G., His Excellency Vice-Admiral Sir A. L. Duff, K.C.B., His Excellency Major-General F. Ventris, C.B., Commodore W. Bowden-Smith, C.B.E.

COMMITTEE:—The Stewards of the Hong Kong Jockey Club, (Ex-Officio). The Hon. Mr. John Johnston, Messrs. D. M. Ross, C. H. Blason, D. E. Clark, L. N. Leefe, Major Timmis.

Colonel J. R. Wyndham (Judge), Mr. D. E. Clark (Assistant Judge), Mr. D. M. Ross (Handicapper), Dr. C. Forsyth, and Mr. E. B. Reed (in charge of the Scale), Mr. M. T. Johnson (1st Starter), Mr. H. C. B. Way (2nd Starter), Mr. L. N. Leefe and Mr. C. H. Blason (Paddock), Mr. M. S. Sawson (Time Keeper).

After a lapse of nearly four months, owing to the hot weather, the fourth meeting of the Hong Kong Gymkhana Club was held on Saturday afternoon and proved as highly successful and as interesting as any of the previous meetings. Although the weather during the two previous days had been very wet and there seemed every possibility of having to postpone the meeting, Saturday turned out to be an excellent day, and, during the afternoon, though the sky was a little cloudy, no rain interfered to mar what was really an enjoyable afternoon.

The attendance was unusually large, in fact, it constituted a record for Gymkhana meetings, and the grandstand and its vicinity was a scene of animated colour. H.E. the Governor and Lady Stubbs were present, and the Band of the Wiltshire Regiment discoursed a pleasing selection of popular airs.

The going was inclined to be heavy, due to the sudden state of the ground as the result of the previous day's rain, consequently the time recorded were not so good as at the previous meetings. The favourite, in nearly all the events, however, fulfilled expectations, but the chief point of interest was in the Ladies' nomination event, when the three places were secured by competitors who were evidently not generally considered to be in the running. The cash sweep, were larger than usual and in the final race of the meeting the return on an investment of \$5 was \$25.72. This is a record for Gymkhana meetings.

The Hon. Mr. John Johnston secured only one win, but it was in the most important event of the afternoon, the Gymkhana Stakes. By Slam winning this event, and Spotted Sand (F. M. L. Soares) coming second the two ponies have now equal marks in the competition. At the race at the next Gymkhana meeting, which will decide this event, there is certain to be an exciting race between Slam and Spotted Sand for the cup.

The most successful jockeys of the afternoon were Mr. Seth and Mr. Soares, who each secured two wins. Mr. Johnston obtained one; Mr. T. W. Doyle one and Lieut. Sargeant one.

THE RESULTS.
The results were as follows:—
Five Furlongs Handicap, A Class.—1st prize: \$150; 2nd prize: \$75; 3rd prize: \$50.

Mr. Towers' Pantile (late Dunmore) (Dahlia), 154 lbs. (Mr. Soares) 1
The Hon. Mr. John Johnston's P.S., 151 lbs. (Mr. Johnston) 2
Mr. John Bell-Irving's Brutus, 153 lbs. (Mr. Bell-Irving) 3
Mr. Nemaze's Sepand, 155 lbs. (Mr. Nemaze) 0
Mr. Blank's Tredegar, 146 lbs. (Mr. Timmis) 0
Mr. P. A. Cox's Red Coat, 147 lbs. (Mr. Cox) 0

A good start. P.S. led, followed by Brutus, and Tredegar, with Red-coat fourth, and Pantile and Sepand bringing up the rear. The same positions were maintained at the rock, and at the incline. Nearing the bend, however, Red-coat, Tredegar and Sepand fell back. P.S. was still leading with Pantile at his heels and Brutus in the vicinity. In the straight, a neck and neck race resulted between Pantile and P.S., but the former forged ahead when nearing home and won by two lengths. Brutus was third, four lengths separating him from P.S.

Time: 1min. 20 sec.
Parimutuel. Cash Sweep.
Winner: \$12.50 Ticket No. 1
1. 5.50 155, \$1,432.50
2. 6.20 320, 409.50
3. 6.40 96, 204.60
Unplaced ponies (\$20 each): Ticket No. 340, 458, 298.

Five Furlongs Handicap, B Class.—1st prize: \$150; 2nd prize: \$75; 3rd prize: \$50.
Mr. Seth's Cannon, 155 lbs. (Mr. Seth) 1
Mr. Grimstone's Scottie (late Scottie) (Dahlia), 160 lbs. (Mr. Grimstone) 2
Mr. Blank's Crasby, 157 lbs. (Mr. Gibson) 3
Mr. Soares' Discarded (late St. Chad), 152 lbs. (Mr. Soares) 0
Mr. D. M. Ross' Gordie Mac, 154 lbs. (Mr. Doyle) 0
Mr. Dalrem's Sinza, 147 lbs. (Mr. Remedios) 0
Mr. Jay Pee's Aidlog II (late Tarrabourne), 147 lbs. (Mr. Nemaze) 0
Mr. Jay Pee's Orion, 148 lbs. (Mr. Alvey) 0

Geordie Mac led the way, followed by Discarded and Scottie, with the others in a bunch. Up the rock, Cannon took the lead, with Geordie Mac, Scottie and Discarded in the immediate rear, closely pursued by Crasby. In negotiating the bend, however, Discarded, who had crept into second position, fell off, and Scottie took his place. In the straight Cannon still led, with Scottie very close up and Crasby about two lengths behind. Nearing home, a good race resulted between Cannon, near the rails, and Scottie on the outside, the former winning by a short head. Crasby was third, many lengths behind Scottie.

Time: 1min. 23 3/4 sec.
Parimutuel. Cash Sweep.
Winner: \$28.50 Ticket No. 1
1. 8.50 128, \$1,980.50
2. 11.40 464, 565.50
3. 12.50 793, 292.50
Unplaced ponies (\$20 each): Ticket No. 191, 38, 576, 22, 635.

A scramble took place and the race went to the pony who got the best start. The second pony was two lengths behind the first, and the third, four lengths behind the second.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

GYMKHANA STAKES.—One mile.—Value \$250; 2nd prize: \$125; 3rd prize: \$75.

The Hon. Mr. John Johnston's Slam, 154 lbs. (Mr. Johnston) 1
Mr. Soares' Spotted Sand, 151 lbs. (Mr. Soares) 2
The Hon. Mr. John Johnston's Lightning, 145 lbs. (Mr. J. Bell-Irving) 3

Passing the Post for the first time, Lightning led the way, followed by Spotted Sand, with Slam in the rear. At the gate the same positions were maintained, but at the rock, Spotted Sand assumed the lead, with Lightning second and Slam third. Negotiating the first bend home, Slam overhauled Lightning and crept close up to Spotted Sand, this position being maintained till the second bend was negotiated. In the straight, Lightning was left out of the race, and a neck and neck tussle ensued between Slam and Spotted Sand, resulting in the former winning the event by half a length. Three lengths separating Spotted Sand from Lightning.

Time: 2mins. 11 1/2 sec.
Parimutuel. Cash Sweep.
Winner: \$11.40 Ticket No. 1
1. 11.70 280, \$2,245.60
2. 265, \$411.00
3. 482, 330.50

LADIES' NOMINATION.—Ball and Bucket Race.—Each competitor, mounted on China pony, had 2 or 3 posts with polo mallets on top, and a bucket, assigned to him. He had to ride to a post, take off ball, ride to bucket, and drop ball in, returning for each other ball in the same manner, and when all had been dropped in bucket, ride past winning post.

If a ball fell to the ground, the competitor could dismount to recover it, but no balls could be removed from post or dropped in bucket unless the competitor was mounted at the time, and each ball had to be dealt with successfully before starting for another. Any competitor acting in such a way as to interfere with another competitor might be disqualified, and any competitor so interfered with might run again at the discretion of the judge. Prizes presented by the Gymkhana Club to 1st, 2nd, and 3rd competitors, and Souvenirs to the Ladies nominating same.

Mr. C. Sargeant, nominated by Mrs. Mitchell 1
Mr. J. M. Dodginton, nominated by Mrs. Wyndham 2
Mr. A. J. Samut, nominated by Mrs. Pearse 3

Mr. H. Seth, nominated by Miss Seth 0
Mr. J. Bell-Irving, nominated by Mrs. Bell-Irving 0
Hon. Mr. John Johnston, nominated by Mrs. Moxon 0

Mr. S. E. Grimstone, nominated by Miss Aucutt 0
Mr. P. A. Cox, nominated by Mrs. Crockett 0
Major C. A. Law, nominated by Mrs. Lam 0

Major A. W. Timmis, nominated by Mrs. Timmis 0
Mr. R. M. P. Beaver, nominated by Mrs. Jesell 0

As there was a large number of entries the event was worked off in heats, the finalists being Mr. C. Sargeant, Mr. J. M. Dodginton and Mr. A. J. Samut, keen competition resulted between the first and second named.

Parimutuel. Cash Sweep.
Winner: \$91.50 Ticket No. 1
1. 28.00 467, \$2,017.40
2. 74.20 267, 576.40
3. 262.00 70, 239.20
Unplaced ponies (\$20 each): Ticket No. 468, 501, 68, 481, 407, 36, 504, 179.

Oxen Rump Race.—1st prize: \$150; 2nd prize: \$75; 3rd prize: \$50.
Mr. N. J. Stabb's Salamander, 150 lbs. (Mr. Doyle) 1
Sir Paul's Blackbird Dahlia, 160 lbs. (Mr. Seth) 2
Mr. Ferdinand's Pawnshop, 160 lbs. (Mr. Soares) 3

Mr. John Bell-Irving's What Is It, 149 lbs. (Mr. Bell-Irving) 0
What Is It led followed by Pawnshop, Salamander and Blackbird Dahlia. The positions were the same at the rock. At the bend Salamander and Blackbird Dahlia were together, but in the straight, Salamander forged ahead, with Blackbird Dahlia at his heels and Pawnshop and What Is It behind. Salamander, well ridden by Doyle, annexed the event by a short head. A length separated the second and third.

Time: 2mins. 03 3/4 sec.
Parimutuel. Cash Sweep.
Winner: \$28.40 Ticket No. 1
1. 9.10 567, \$2,197.30
2. 6.40 484, 627.50
3. 420, 313.00
Unplaced ponies (\$20 each): Ticket No. 537.

DISTANCE HANDICAP, about half-a-mile.—1st prize: \$100; 2nd prize: \$50; 3rd prize: \$40.
Mr. Seth's Moonshine, 155 lbs., 45 yards start. (Mr. Seth) 1
Mr. Soares' Discarded (late St. Chad), 155 lbs., 50 yards. (Mr. Soares) 2
Mr. John Bell-Irving's Ringwood, 155 lbs., 50 yards. (Mr. Bell-Irving) 3
Mr. P. A. Cox's Red Coat, 153 lbs., 40 yards. (Mr. Cox) 0
Mr. John Bell-Irving's Wee Mouse, 159 lbs., 40 yards. (Mr. Doyle) 0
Mr. Blank's Tredegar, 158 lbs., 50 yards. (Mr. Gibson) 0

Capt. H. S. McGrath's Sesame (late Claymore Dahlia), 155 lbs., 35 yards. (Major Timmis) 0
Mr. C. Sargeant's Wintertide 158 lbs., 55 yards. (Mr. Sargeant) 0
Mr. E. A. Denne's Wakeford, 155 lbs., 65 yards. (Capt. Beaver) 0
Mr. Jay Pee's Aidlog II, 155 lbs., 65 yards. (Mr. Alvey) 0
Mr. Martinbo's Backup, 155 lbs., 70 yards. (Mr. Harriman) 0
Mr. Nemaze's Supper Dance, 155 lbs., 75 yards. (Mr. Nemaze) 0
Mr. Dalrem's Sinza, 155 lbs., 75 yards. (Mr. Remedios) 0

A scramble took place and the race went to the pony who got the best start. The second pony was two lengths behind the first, and the third, four lengths behind the second.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

HONGKONG PLAYERS IN A
HOME CRICKET MATCH.
INACTIVITY & INEXPERIENCE.

In view of the fact that no less than four old Hongkong residents were playing in a match at East Coker, Somerset, on Monday August 3rd the appended scores will doubtless be of interest to many readers. The match was described as between Mr. Ponsonby-Fane's XI (over 40), and Mr. D. Henneage's XI, but at Mr. Sargeant Smith's suggestion the second title of Inactivity & Inexperience was added.

Mr. Ponsonby-Fane, who captained the "Inactives" is well known to Hongkong cricketers. He spent eight seasons in Hongkong. The C. Severn in the score sheet is the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, Colonial Secretary of Hongkong. Mr. T. Sargeant Smith was formerly in the Civil Service of Hongkong and later became one of the Judges in the Straits Settlements.

Major A. J. Campbell was quartered in Hongkong for three seasons with the Argyle and Sutherland Highlanders. The united ages of Mr. Ponsonby-Fane's XI amounted to 249, which must be something approaching a record, and his own age, George Henneage of Lord's, is in his 70th year. As will be observed, the match resulted in a splendid contest, and the veterans just proved successful. We are told that the two qualities of the second title were distinctly conspicuous.

The scores were:—
MR. PONSONBY-FANE'S XI
1st Innings.
Major A. J. Campbell, c Mayo, b 20
F. C. Drake, c Mayo, b Las Casas, 1
H. Dodge, b Mayo, 6
O. C. Riddell, c Paynter, b Mayo, 6
H. H. W. Mayo, b Paynter, 38
F. J. Hicks, c Johnson, b Las Casas, 1
Las Casas, not out, 23
P. Sargeant Smith, b Hornby, 1
R. Ponsonby-Fane, b Hornby, 4
Rev. C. R. Coker, b Hornby, 4
C. Severn, b Hornby, 4
Extras, 8
Total, 111

2nd Innings.
Major A. J. Campbell, b Johnson, 0
F. C. Drake, c Martin, b Johnson, 15
H. Dodge, not out, 18
O. C. Riddell, b Pinney, 26
H. H. W. Mayo, c Mayo, b Las Casas, 2
F. J. Hicks, not out, 2
Extras, 4
Total (for 4 wickets), 87

MR. HENNEAGE'S XI
1st Innings.
J. de Las Casas, b Sargeant Smith, 1
M. Hornby, c Coker, b Severn, 15
C. Mayo, b Severn, 5
B. Pinney, st. Ponsonby-Fane, b Riddell, 39
A. Hornby, b Campbell, 20
E. H. Martin, c Hicks, b Riddell, 9
S. P. Johnson, b Riddell, 8
P. Paynter, c Severn, b Dodge, 3
D. Henneage, b Dodge, 3
E. Dodge, st. Ponsonby-Fane, b Riddell, 2
R. Beaver, not out, 2
Extras, 4
Total, 109

2nd Innings.
J. de Las Casas, b w. b Dodge, 14
M. Hornby, st. Ponsonby-Fane, b Campbell, 41
C. Mayo, st. Ponsonby-Fane, b Dodge, 17
B. Pinney, b Campbell, 13
A. Hornby, b Dodge, 5
E. H. Martin, not out, 1
Extras, 4
Total (for 5 wickets), 85

Parimutuel. Cash Sweep.
Winner: \$21.00 Ticket No. 1
1. 9.50 505, \$2,222.50
2. 11.60 295, 635.00
3. 11.70 121, 317.50
Unplaced ponies (\$20 each): Ticket No. 539, 130, 541, 490, 530, 698, 448, 263, 217, 471.

HANDICAP, One and a quarter mile: 1st prize, \$200; 2nd prize, \$100; 3rd prize, \$50.
Mr. Soares' Siamese Cat, 157 lbs. (Mr. Soares) 1
The Hon. Mr. John Johnston's Burning Daylight, 156 lbs. (Mr. Johnston) 2
Mr. John Bell-Irving's Attraction, 152 lbs. (Mr. Bell-Irving) 3
The Hon. Mr. John Johnston's Alexander, 164 lbs. (Mr. Doyle) 0
Mr. Nemaze's Sepand, 145 lbs. (Mr. Nemaze) 0
Mr. Saint's St. John (late Season Ticket), 145 lbs. (Mr. Harriman) 0
Capt. H. S. McGrath's Patrick (late Dunmore Dahlia), 140 lbs. (Major Timmis) 0

St. John and Patrick led together, followed by Alexander, Burning Daylight, Siamese Cat and Attraction, with Sepand in the rear. The same positions were maintained till the rock was reached and then Siamese Cat, took the lead, with Burning Daylight and Attraction at its heels. In the straight Siamese Cat still led, with Burning Daylight about half a length behind. Siamese Cat, however, maintained his lead and won by one and a half lengths. Attraction was third, three lengths separating him from Burning Daylight.

Time: 2mins., 51 1/4 sec.
Parimutuel. Cash Sweep.
Winner: \$24.90 Ticket No. 1
1. 6.90 336, \$2,572.50
2. 5.50 821, 733.00
3. 7.30 276, 307.50
Unplaced ponies (\$20 each): Ticket No. 471, 9, 101.

INTERPORT TRIAL MATCH.
The following were the scores of the Interport Trial Match, played on the Club ground, on Saturday:—

"A" TEAM.
G. R. Saver, b Davies, 5
A. A. Runjahn, c and b Harris, 14
F. J. de Rome, c Pearce, b Reed, 0
B. D. Evans, b Reed, 4
W. D. Wilson, run out, 5
Capt. Olliver, c Pearce, b Spinks, 3
W. C. D. Turner, not out, 10
A. E. Wood, b Harris, 0
C. Blaker, run out, 0
Lt.-Col. Bowen, run out, 4
Lt. Hammond, st. Pearce, b Bird, 7
Extras, 4
Total, 58

Runs at the fall of wickets: 1 for 8; 2 for 7; 3 for 19; 4 for 23; 5 for 31; 6 for 33; 7 for 33; 8 for 33; 9 for 40; 10 for 56.

Bowling Analysis.
O. M. R. W.
R. E. O. Bird, 2.2 1 5 1
Capt. Davies, 4 1 8 1
F. B. Reed, 6 2 6 2
Capt. Spinks, 6 0 18 1
Harris, 5 2 5 2
J. Stalker, 4 12 0 0

"B" TEAM.
Capt. Spinks, l.h.w., b Hammond, 9
Capt. Gray, c Edwards, b Hammond, 2
E. L. Bragg, c Hammond, b Runjahn, 1
Major Bagnall, c Wood, b Edwards, 16
Capt. Davies, c Edwards, b de Rome, 29
T. E. Pearce, retired, 31
R. Hancock, c Edwards, b Evans, 20
K. R. Macaskill, c Bowen, b Hammond, 4
J. Stalker, c Edwards, b Sayer, 24
E. B. Reed, c Evans, b Sayer, 5
R. E. O. Bird, b Bowen, 2
Extras, 4
Total, 147

Runs at the fall of wickets: 1 for 8; 2 for 31; 3 for 13; 4 for 38; 5 for 67; 6 for 92; 7 for 110; 8 for 129; 9 for 140; 10 for 147.

Bowling Analysis.
O. M. R. W.
A. A. Runjahn, 5 0 7 1
Lt. Hammond, 11 2 23 3
B. D. Evans, 8 1 36 1
Major Edwards, 5 0 29 1
F. J. de Rome, 4 0 20 1
Capt. Olliver, 2 0 11 0
G. R. Sayer, 3 0 6 2
Lt.-Col. Bowen, 3 0 12 1

SPORT.
BILLIARDS.
PALACE HOTEL HANDICAP.

The draw and handicapping in this event takes place this evening at 6 p.m. All whose entrance fees have not been paid by then will be ruled out. The Cup for 1st prize is one of the best that has ever been played for in Hongkong, and is well worthy of some effort to win. There are at present 37 entries and a committee of 7 will meet to-night to handicap and draw. Play commences on the 15th.

LAWN BOWLS.
The final of the Lawn Bowls Open Singles Championship of the Colony takes place on the Police ground this afternoon at 4 p.m.

LUKONG IMPRISONED FOR PETTY LARCENIES.
A Lukong was charged at the Magistracy, on Saturday, with (1) the theft of a quantity of clothing, the property of some of his comrades, (2) the theft of a pair of trousers, the property of another Lukong, and (3) the unlawful possession of a dagger.

Inspector Blackman, said that a search of defendant's box resulted in the discovery of a paw ticket relating to the articles of clothing which formed the subject of the first charge. With regard to the dagger, the Inspector said that the Captain Superintendent of Police did not wish to press the charge, as the defendant had claimed that he picked it up from the floor and was keeping it with the intention of ascertaining to whom it belonged.

The defendant said that he put on the trousers in question by mistake. As soon as the rightful owner called his attention to the mistake he did not dispute ownership, and readily returned the trousers to him. He was sorry for the mistake. Defendant claimed that the clothing mentioned in the paw ticket found in his box, are his property.

The Magistrate convicted the defendant on the first two charges and passed sentence of six weeks' hard labour. The third was not proceeded with.

BANK RETURNS FOR SEPTEMBER.
The returns of the average amount of bank notes in circulation and of specie in reserve in Hongkong, during the month ended September 30th, 1920, as certified by the managers of the respective banks are as follows:—

Banks. Average Amount. Specie in Reserve.
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, \$10,270,507 \$5,000,000
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, 22,572,000 17,000,000
Mercantile Bank of India, Limited, 1,028,693 552,000
Total, \$33,860,600 \$22,552,000

* Sterling securities deposited with the Crown Agents valued at \$250,000.
* Securities with Crown Agents, \$180,000.

SOME THINGS
YOU SHOULD
KNOW

We now have a "Top Hole" selection of CHEESE just arrived from Britain, France, Australia, America and Holland.

English Stilton	per lb.	\$1.30
French Roquefort		\$1.70
English Cheddar		90
Australian		80
American Gruyere		150
Dutch Edams	each	4.00
Californian Cream	per lb.	80
Dutch Cream Cheese	per tin	1.00

NEW ARRIVALS IN COLD STORAGE.
FINDON HADDOCKS. SELECTED KIPPERS.
YARMOUTH BLOATERS FILETED COD.
REAL SCOTCH SALMON.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

HIGH GRADE MOTOR OILS

Manufactured by
PRICES' COMPANY LIMITED.
HUILE de LUXE: is specially adapted for use on Motor Cycles during warm weather.
MOTORINE: The best all-round oil for Water-cooled Engines. It has a rich character and good body.
HEAVY GAS ENGINE OIL: A compound oil of moderate body for Water-cooled engines of medium size and speed.
Suitable for
MOTOR CARS, MOTOR CYCLES, MOTOR BOATS.
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

JUST RECEIVED

BROADWOOD
PIANOS

Specially made for this climate.
The Anderson Music Co., Ltd.

Powell Ltd

TELEPHONE 346

SOLE AGENTS
SOFT FELTS
REAL VELOUR
TWEED HATS
STRAW BOATERS
ENGLISH HAND-MADE
VARIETY OF SHAPES
IN SMOOTH AND
BRUSHED FELTS

GENTLEMEN'S HATTERS.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE

MR. HENRY BIRKETT has this day been admitted as a Partner in this Firm.
MOXON AND TAYLOR.
Hongkong, October 8th, 1920. [1800]

HONGKONG CRICKET LEAGUE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING will be held in the HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB Pavilion, on TUESDAY, the 12th October, at 8 p.m.
H. H. TAYLOR,
Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.
Hongkong, 10th October, 1920. [1811]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

The Steamship "SAMARANG MARU" From JAPAN.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., at Kowloon, whence, and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.
Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before Oct. 8th.
No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, where they will be examined on Oct. 10th, will be subject to suit.
All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before Oct. 25th, or they will not be recognized.
All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on Oct. 10th, at 10 A.M.
No fire insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by.
DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.
Hongkong, October 10th, 1920. [1610]

KOWLOON-GANTON RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

THE Public is hereby notified that the TRAINS at present advertised to leave Canton at 7.30 A.M. and Kowloon at 2.15 P.M. are CANCELLED until further notice.
By Order,
H. P. WINSLOW,
Manager. [1631]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

SHAREHOLDERS are hereby notified that DIVIDEND WARRANTS are NOW READY and can be had, on application, at the Offices of the General Managers, Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., on and after SATURDAY, the 9th OCTOBER, 1920.
By Order of the Board,
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers.
Hongkong, October 8th, 1920. [1602]

REPULSE BAY HOTEL

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 9TH,
WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 13TH,
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 16TH.

CABARET DINNER DANCE.

MME. S. BELIKOVITCH, Ballerina of the Warsaw Opera House, will appear in a number of Classic Dances.
Assisted by
MR. PAUL GREY,
Famous Russian Baritone. [1604]

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are hereby WARNED against negotiating or in any manner having dealings in the under-mentioned scrip for SHARES in the under-mentioned Companies, the Secretaries of which have been notified against certain irregularities that have arisen in connection therewith.
The said Shares are the property of the undersigned and any person or persons having come into possession thereof are requested to communicate with him forthwith.
Particulars of Numbers of HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WEARE AND GODOWN COMPANY SHARES stolen—
Script No. Numbers. Holder's Name.
7017 50 23301/23350 C. P. Chater
7590 50 37084/37133 M. S. Sassoon
8238 100 42969/42968 Li Chok Yuen
6810 20 12517/5, 12256/99 S. Fenwick
7811 20 59089/117 H. H. Fenwick
7554 8 84737/85 S. Fenwick
6411 6 71841/845 B. Mitchell
6605 15 44670/684 Mrs. E. C. Champenowne
7789 4 68739/68742 P. F. H. Hodges & A. F. Harris
7755 9 84768/774 H. H. Fenwick
H.K. & WHAMPOA CO. 100 SHARES.
Script No. 7425. Lo Koon Hang, 9093/97, 5901/25, 37583/7, 32397/81, 26995/27019, 40713/717.
[Signed] FRED ELLIS,
c/o FRED ELLIS & Co.
Hongkong, September 25th, 1920. [1538]

CONSELHO DE ADMINISTRAÇÃO DAS OBRAS DOS PORTOS DE MACAU.

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that on the 12th OCTOBER, at 3 P.M., in the Harbour Works Department, called-up for discharging dredging products transported by lighters for reclamation ground purposes, by Chinese process, dumping the same on the place to reclaim and elevate the same with the material to it.
The total cubic meters to transport will be about three hundred thousand and the daily average work should be approximately one thousand and five hundred.
The programme of the tender and the respective specifications are patent in the Harbour Department, Macao, any day, Sundays excepted, during Office hours.
HUGO F. DE LACERA,
The Secretary.
Macao, September 30th, 1920. [1695]

INTIMATIONS

TIENTSIN GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the DIVIDEND WARRANTS of List of which is appended hereto having been LOST, in the event of no other claims being lodged with the undersigned on or before the 15th day of OCTOBER, 1920, the same will be declared null and void and New Warrants will be issued in the name of the COMMERCIAL BANK OF CHINA.
Dated the 28th day of September, 1920.
WILLIAM FORBES & Co., Secretaries.
TIENTSIN GAS & ELECTRIC LIGHT CO., LTD. [1577]

G. R. PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, On MONDAY, the 18th October, 1920, at 10.30 A.M., within the Chamber, at Naval Depot, Kowloon.

H.M.S. "SANDPIPER."

Length between perpendiculars ... 100 ft.
Breadth, extreme ... 20 ft.
Depth in hold (Flat Keel to upper side of Upper Deck) ... 5 ft. 9 in.
Tonnage according to British Rules (Net) ... 100 tons
Nominal Displacement ... 85 tons
At mean draft ... 2 ft.
Present mean draft ... 2 ft. 0 in.
Built ... Hongkong
By whom ... In Sections by Yarrow & Co.
Materials of Construction ...
Wood ... Deck Sheathing, Fittings in Cabins, Messes, &c.
Iron ... Deck Fittings, &c.
Steel ... Hull, Bulkheads, Fittings, &c.
Decks, names of—
Main, Hold and Battery Decks.
Armour—Nil.

As she now lies.
A detailed list of fittings to be sold with the Ship may be seen at the Offices of the Naval Store Officer, H. M. Dockyard, Hongkong, and structural and other particulars can be obtained from the Chief Constructor, H. M. Dockyard, Hongkong.
The Vessel will be open to inspection from the 15th Sept. to the day of sale, inclusive, between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. Inspection orders can be obtained with full Particulars and Conditions of Sale on application to the Auctioneers.
On presenting this order to the Pier Master in the Dockyard the person named thereon will be conveyed to and from the Ship. The ship may not be boarded from a private boat.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
By Appointment Auctioneers to the Admiralty.
Hongkong, September 14th, 1920. [1435]

G. R. PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, On TUESDAY, the 7th December, 1920, at 11 A.M. within the Chamber, at Naval Depot, Kowloon.

H.M. TUG "ST. SAMBSON."

Length between perpendiculars ... 135 ft. 0 in.
Breadth, extreme ... 30 ft. 9 in.
Depth (under side of 6 in. Bar Keel to Upper Deck) ... 18 ft. 7 in.
Tonnage according to British Rules, Gross ... 451 tons
Nominal Displacement ... 850 tons
At mean draft ... 13 ft. 10 in.
Present mean draft ... 10 ft. 9 in.
Built ... Hongkong
By whom ... H.K. Wharves Dock Co., Ltd.
Materials of Construction—
Wood ... Fittings in Cabins, &c.
Iron ... General Fittings on Deck, &c.
Steel ... Hull, Bulkheads, &c.
Decks ... Forecastle, Upper and Lower
A single screw steam tug of I.H.P. 1,200 fitted with internal electric lighting at 100 Volts.
Built under Lloyd's survey. 100 A.I. for towing purposes.
Port of Registry, Hongkong.
To be sold as she now lies at H.M. Dockyard, Hongkong. A detailed list of fittings to be sold with the Ship may be seen at the Offices of the Naval Store Officer, H.M. Dockyard, Hongkong, and structural and other particulars can be obtained from the Chief Engineer, H.M. Dockyard, Hongkong.
The Vessel is now on view between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. Inspection orders can be obtained on application to the undersigned.
On presenting inspection orders to the Pier Master in the Dockyard the persons named thereon will be conveyed to and from the Ship. The Ship may not be boarded from a private boat.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
By Appointment Auctioneers to the Admiralty. [1604]

A. G. DA ROCHA

AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND GENERAL BROKER.
Queen's Road Central, Telephone No. 2332.

WEEKLY AUCTIONS.

TUESDAYS—
MISCELLANEOUS GOODS.

THURSDAYS—
VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

SATURDAYS—
EXCELLENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

PREPAID "WANTED" ADVERTISEMENTS.

ADVERTISEMENTS of the "Wanted" variety will be inserted under the above special heading at a charge of \$1.00 FOR THREE INSERTIONS if they do not exceed 25 words in number and are PREPAID.
An additional charge of 50 cents will be made if the instructions for insertion are not accompanied by cash.
Advertisers requiring their advertisements under this head must give instructions accordingly, otherwise the advertisements will be regarded as intended to be displayed and charged at the usual rates.
Letters are lying at this Office for Messrs P., Q., AD, AP, AW.

FOR SALE. An almost new "ESTEE" PIANO, used only three months, in perfect condition. Price \$500. Apply Major M. S. TEIXEIRA, Macao. [70]

WANTED.

WANTED position by an experienced Export man who is also well acquainted with Piecegoods and General Import. Able to correspond in the most important commercial languages; perfect knowledge of Chinese. Can bring good foreign connections. No objection to outposts.
Apply—
Box 1355, Care of "Daily Press" Office. [1355]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY MEETING of Members of the above Club will be held on SATURDAY, the 16th OCTOBER, at 12 o'clock NOON, within the Offices of the Hongkong Jockey Club, Chater Road, Hongkong.
By Order,
R. J. PATTERSON,
Clerk of the Course.
Hongkong, October 2nd, 1920. [1570]

FOR SALE.

"BITION" (27 Peak) Plantation Road with Tennis Court. Total area 54,000 sq. ft. Greater part level ground available for additional building without encroaching on tennis court. Possession of land can be had immediately, house next spring.
Apply—
JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER, Prince's Building. [1556]

FOR SALE.

TWO LANCASHIRE BOILERS, length 28 feet, diameter 8 feet, diameter of furnaces (two) 3 feet. Working pressure 100 lbs per sq. inch. Constructed by Messrs. LINDSAY, BURNETT & Co., Govan, Glasgow. In good order and condition. Complete set of fittings with each boiler.
Apply—
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Hongkong. [1544]

THE CHINA SPECIE BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:
St. GEORGE'S BUILDING, HONGKONG.
Chairman of Board of Directors
MR. WONG SHIU HAM.
Chief Manager—MR. L. S. HOLM.
Asst. Manager—MR. K. T. WONG.
Foreign exchange and general banking business transacted. Current, Savings, and Fixed Deposits bear interests at rates of 2% 4% and 5% respectively.
L. S. HOLM,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 2nd October, 1920. [1571]

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TELEPHONE 16.

BIRTH.

ANDREWS.—At Shanghai, on October 4th, the wife of H. J. ANDREWS, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BARR.—LONDON.—At Greenock, on August 25th, by the Rev. J. Youngson Thomson, JOHN, son of the late John Barr, superintendent engineer, Shanghai, to MARION, fourth daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William London, Greenock.
TERRELL.—MITCHELL.—At Dundee, on August 30th, DAVID TURNBULL, Shanghai, to MAY, daughter of the late James Mitchell, contractor, Dundee.

DEATH.

HAMILTON.—At Kiangsi, by accidental drowning, on October 5th, ERVIE IDA MAUD, eldest daughter of the late J. G. Hamilton and Mrs. Hamilton, of Shanghai.

Hongkong Office: 10A, DES VOUX RD., O. LONDON Office: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, OCTOBER 11TH, 1920.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC.

NINE years have now passed since the Manchus, who had so long ruled over China, were expelled from power and a republican form of government inaugurated on the American model. The tenth day of October is observed throughout the country as a holiday in honour of the great event, but beyond the display of flags and the feasting associated with festivals of all kinds in China we do not observe that much is ever done by way of public meeting and discussion to bring under review what progress, if any, has been made from year to year towards the achievement of the high political and social ideals of which we heard so much at the time of the Revolution. It would be very interesting, for instance, to read anniversary addresses as by Dr. SUN YAT SEN, the leading spirit of the Revolution, by Dr. WU TING FANG, who was his most influential associate in the sphere of discussion and negotiation, and by General LI YUEN HUNG who became Commander-in-Chief of the Revolutionary Forces, and at a later date, President of the Republic but is now living in retirement. In China, but is now living in retirement, and more peaceable, more prosperous, and more progressive to-day because of Republican Government than she was before the Revolution. That, broadly, is the test

question. The annual returns of foreign trade certainly show China to be more prosperous than she was prior to 1911, but can it be said that this is because of the change in the system of government? Surely that would be too much to claim when we recall that the distinguishing mark of the past decade in China has been the generally unsettled state of the country which has expressed itself on several occasions in civil war. In the closing decades of the Monarchy the foreign trade of China showed the same tendency to increase as it has shown since, and must continue to show in the future. Let us glance back for a moment at the catalogue of crimes charged against the Manchus and view them in the light of nine years of accomplishment under the Republican system of government. Dr. SUN YAT SEN in one of his many manifestoes, published at the time of the Revolution for the information of the peoples of the Western world, charged the Manchus with among other things—not without ample justification he said—with having levied irregular and "unwholesome" taxes upon the Chinese without their consent; that they had restricted foreign trade to treaty ports; placed *likin* embargoes upon merchandise in transit, and obstructed internal commerce; that they had retarded the creation of industrial enterprises, rendered impossible the development of natural resources, and wilfully neglected to safeguard national interests; that they had denied the people a regular system and impartial administration of justice; inflicted unusual and cruel punishments, on innocent and guilty alike; and frequently had encroached upon Chinese sacred rights without due process of law; that they had connived at official corruption, sold offices to the highest bidder and had subordinated merit to influence; and, finally that they had repeatedly rejected the people's most reasonable demand for better government, and reluctantly conceded pseudo-reforms under most urgent pressure, making promises without intention of fulfilling them. As each anniversary of the outbreak of the Revolution comes round it would be instructive and helpful if the political leaders of China would look back upon this catalogue of crimes which they charged against the Manchus rulers and gauge to what extent they have disappeared under the new regime. A study of the matter leads, we fear, to very disappointing conclusions. There are many people, even among the Chinese themselves, who believe that China would have profited more under a constitutional monarchy, such as the decisions of the Government in the last years of Manchu rule in China had definitely contemplated; but the change made in 1911 must now be considered irrevocable. Two or three times during the past few years attempts have been made to overthrow the republic and restore the monarchical system of government; but those attempts signally failed. China is definitely committed to the Republican form of government. Her people have experienced a welcome sense of relief from the intolerable tyranny of the Manchus rulers, and although in many provinces of China a new tyranny has been imposed by military governors, the people yet experience a realization of the fact that the power to control their own destinies resides in themselves. That, indeed, has always been the case, though the people, perhaps, have not realised it so clearly as they do to-day. While the present state of affairs in Kwangtung may be considered a very sad commentary on the Republican aspirations of nine years ago, yet it affords evidence of the growing influence of the people which is not without significance. The reconstruction of China politically, industrially and, to a large extent socially, is a task of great magnitude which cannot be accomplished in a single decade, or even, perhaps, in ten decades. There is no mistaking the fact that in this first decade the new sense of freedom has given birth to a new spirit of progress. It has not yet made great headway and may never do so until the military arrangements of the country are reformed root and branch. Nearly every one of the crimes against the State catalogued by Dr. SUN YAT SEN at the time of the Revolution continue to an undiminished extent after nine years of Republican government. On these anniversary occasions we look about for signs that the Republican programme of reforms foreshadowed by the authors of the Revolution is being steadily pursued with determination and some measure of success, and it is very disappointing to have to say that such signs are still scarcely discernible. The best we can hope for is that the events of the past twelve months have brought within sight a long respite from military conflict in China, a general disarmament of unnecessary and useless troops, and the establishment of a stable Government which will receive full recognition and support from every province in China. Until these conditions are created, what hope can there be for China?

Tenders are being invited for quarters for the Royal Observatory Staff.

A Chinese woman committed suicide on Friday in Hollywood Road by hanging.

Tenders are being invited for constructing a 20-foot road from Bowen Road to Deep Water Bay.

Lord Asherton and Dr. W. H. Griffith Thomas were passengers on the P. & O. steamer from Shanghai.

It is announced that Mr. Henry Birkett has been admitted a partner in the firm of Messrs. Moxon and Taylor.

There will be Tea Dances at the Helena May Institute on Thursday, October 28th, and Tuesday, November 2nd, from 5.30 p.m. to 7.20 p.m.

The name of Mr. William Paterson, of Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., has been added to the Register of Chemists and Druggists.

A Chinese youth on Friday attempting to alight from a moving tram in Des Vaux Road, fell and was apparently so badly hurt that he had to be removed to hospital.

A man was arrested a few days ago at Canton and is charged at the Cantonese headquarters with laying mines in the harbour of Canton, near Dutch Folly.

A Chinese woman has reported to the Police that some person entered her house in West Point, during her absence and stole some clothing and money, the total value being \$150.

The King's Exequatur empowering Mr. Antonio Luiz Cerveira de Albuquerque Castro to act as Consul-General for Portugal in Hongkong has, received His Majesty's signature.

Sixty-one cases of cholera occurred on board the O.S.K. str. *Uda Maru*, now detained at Aburatsubo, Miyazaki prefecture. Of these cases 23 had proved fatal up to September 25th.

It is notified in the *Gazette* that Mr. Leighton Hope, having been promoted to the rank of Consul, is now Consul in charge of the Consulate-General of the United States of America in Hongkong.

During the quarter ended September 30th there were examined, under the Sale of Food and Drugs Ordinance, 21 samples of milk, four of port wine and two each of sherry and gin. All were genuine, except one of milk.

A sale of work was held at St. Stephen's Girls' School on Saturday, attracting a large gathering. Lady Shubbs declared the sale opened and there was a satisfactory demand for the dairy articles displayed. A good sum was realised.

Happy Valley presented a busy scene on Saturday the main attraction being the Gymkhana. There were also friendly cricket and football matches the teams having excellent practice in preparation for the coming Cricket and Football League seasons.

The records of the Hongkong Observatory for September show that the average mean temperature was 81.2, the highest point being 90 on the 3rd, and the lowest 73.2 on the 12th. There were 208.1 hours of sunshine, and 11.75 inches of rain on 15 days, whilst the average humidity was 81. The rainfall for the month at the Botanical Garden was 17.22 inches on the days; at the Matilda Hospital, Mount Kellett, it was 12.40 inches on 13 days; and at the Police Station, Taiipo, it was 7.90 inches on 10 days.

Members of the American University Club at Shanghai last week gave a *Uffin* at the Carlton Café, the guest of honour being Dr. Charles A. Tenney, until recently Counselor to the American Legation at Peking, and now on his way to the United States to retire. Dr. Tenney has had an extremely interesting and useful career in China, extending over nearly 40 years, and on the present occasion particular and congratulatory reference was made to his work as a pioneer in the introduction of modern education among the Chinese. Mr. Tang Shao-yi presided over a large attendance of members and their friends and Dr. Wu Ting-fang was one of the speakers.

Hongkong-Captain F. J. A. Dalton, C.M.G., has been posted to the Naval Hospital at Hongkong. Joining the medical department of the Royal Navy in 1892, he reached his present rank in March, 1907; served in the late war with much distinction, was fleet surgeon on the hospital ship *Reva* when the war opened, and gained much reputation for his very clever hand-ling of wounded and ill in several spheres of naval activity (mentioned in despatches of C.M.G.). He made a particular study of *heri-heri* some years ago, and was specially promoted to the rank of Fleet Surgeon in recognition of conspicuous professional work. He was also honoured by the British Medical Association in the same connection.

FRESH LABOUR OUTBURST: MILAN FACTORIES AGAIN CAPTURED BY WORKMEN.

BIG AIRSHIP PROJECT: GERMAN PLANS VETOED.

LORD CURZON'S NOTE: SOVIET GOVERNMENT'S REPLY.

LATEST CABLES.
(REUTERS' AGENCY.)
MINERS' VOTE.
MR. SMILLIE'S ADVICE.

LONDON, October 7th.
Mr. Smillie, in a statement in Glasgow, advised the miners to vote for the acceptance of the owners' offer as a temporary measure and settle down for three months in which time an agreement satisfying to the miners might be reached.
Mr. Smillie's appeal is significant in view of the fact that so far eight important local miners' councils have recommended the rejection of the owners' offer.

YORKSHIRE REJECTS PEACE.
LONDON, October 7th.
The coal situation has taken a turn for the worse, owing to the council of the Yorkshire Miners' Association overwhelmingly recommending the members to vote against any datum line.
This is a surprising development as it had been confidently anticipated that Yorkshire would strongly support peace.

ITALIAN RAILWAY ACCIDENT.
23 KILLED: MANY INJURED.

VENICE, October 8th.
A serious railway accident involving the death of at least twenty-three passengers and serious injuries to a number of others occurred on the bridge spanning the lagoon. A train going from Venice to Bologna ran into the rear of a train going to Milan.

ITALIAN LABOUR TROUBLES.
LIGHTNING STRIKE BREAKS OUT.

MILAN, October 8th.
Owing to the unfulfillment of the Rome agreement, a lightning strike broke out in the electricity works. Workmen have occupied the factories. Tram, lighting, and water services are interrupted.

THE HAMBURG-AMERIKA AGREEMENT.
ADMIRAL BENSON'S VIEWS.

WASHINGTON, October 8th.
Admiral Benson, Chairman of the Shipping Board, stated that the Shipping Board has never formally sanctioned the agreement between the American Ship and Commerce Corporation and the Hamburg-Amerika Line, involving American ships operating on the former German trade routes. He states that while he personally endorsed the agreement, which he was convinced was in the best interests of American merchant marine, action by the Shipping Board must await the appointment of a full board of seven members.

BOLSHEVISM UNVEILED.
ITALIAN LABOUR MISSION'S DISAPPOINTMENT.

MILAN, October 8th.
The report of the Italian Labour Mission on its return from Russia is an impressive and significant document coming from men originally in favour of revolutionism. It severely criticises the Bolshevik regime and declares that the peasants may be better off simply because Bolshevikism in the countryside has failed to become supreme but workmen in the towns are worse off than before the revolution. Cities have fallen into moral and material misery. The Government is incapable of supplying the minimum indispensable necessities. Speculation is rampant. All industrial and commercial organisation has been destroyed. Bureaucracy has enormously increased. It is useless to cherish illusions regarding the exports from Russia, because all transport has been disorganised. Communism number only 600,000 out of a population of 60,000,000, but the former are masters. The political and economic regime of the capitalist regime has been destroyed but nothing has been substituted for it.

CHARGE OF FRAUD.
AGAINST OFFICIALS OF SHIPPING COMPANIES.

NEW YORK, October 8th.
Victor S. Fox and William H. Kaiser, respectively treasurer and president of several steamship companies which took over a number of the Shipping Board vessels, have been indicted on a charge of conspiracy to defraud the Shipping Board by false accounts.

MEXICAN COMMISSIONER.
RESIGNS HIS OFFICE.

WASHINGTON, October 8th.
Senator Calderon, the Mexican High Commissioner in Washington, has resigned and is returning to Mexico City. It is stated, owing to his failure to accomplish his mission, namely, the settlement of all American and Mexican differences.

PORTUGUESE STRIKE.
LEGATION DENIES REPORTS.

LONDON, October 7th.
The Portuguese Legation in London states that the reports of strikes in Portugal are exaggerated.
A telegram from Portugal of October 6th received by the Legation merely refers to a partial railway strike of the Companhia Portuguesa employees.
It says that the bulk of employees are remaining at their posts. Many trains are running. Order has not been disturbed.

TWO GIANT AIRSHIPS.
GERMANY'S REQUEST TO ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION.

WASHINGTON, October 8th.
Germany's belief in the future international commercial possibilities of giant airships is evidenced by the fact that the German Government, through the Zeppelin Airship Company, has requested permission of the Inter-Allied Commission on Air Control in Germany to construct two giant airships for use in international trade between the United States and Germany. The request, according to advices received in official circles here, has been temporarily refused.

ZEPPELIN AIRSHIP CO'S PLANS.

LONDON, October 8th.
It is reliably stated, following on the visit of the President of the Zeppelin Company to New York, that the financing in Europe and America of an airship service is assured. The first two specially built commercial Zeppelins will be ready for freight for the trans-Atlantic trade early in the new year. They are described as air-liners capable of carrying five hundred persons. Initial fares are expected to range from \$100 to \$150, but it is expected that later they will be lowered to \$80.
The Zeppelin Company is of opinion that in a big air liner, with reasonable passenger fare, the fare should not much exceed the first class steamship rate. Furthermore, the flight between London and New York should average 48 hours.

SITUATION IN MESOPOTAMIA.
INSURGENTS ATTACK REARGUARD OF COLUMN.

LONDON, October 7th.
A War Office communiqué states that our relief column moving on Samarra has reached Darraji station, 28 miles from the town. Reconnoitering aeroplanes observed All Well signals from the Kufa garrison but the Arabs were destroying the Kufa-Nejef line. The rearguard of a column marching towards Sella had Baghdad was attacked at Mahadidiyah, which is 19 miles south of Baghdad, by insurgents whom an armoured train dispersed.

TRIBESMEN SUBMIT.

A further Mesopotamian communiqué dealing with the tribal situation reports the submission of a large number of the tribes in the Middle Euphrates the Upper Euphrates, the Shatt-el-Adham district, 50 miles north of Baghdad, and South Kurdistan.

LATE CROWN PRINCESS OF SWEDEN.
TOUCHING CEREMONY.

STOCKHOLM, October 8th.
There was a solemn ceremony at the side of the late Crown Princess's coffin which was covered with lilies, when the Crown Princess Margaret Memorial Fund, exceeding 478,000, was handed to the Crown Prince in the Stockholm.
The Crown Prince, deeply moved, said that the fund will be devoted to charitable and social purposes.

NEW DENMARK.
OPENING OF RIGSDAG.

COPENHAGEN, October 8th.
An exceptional ceremony marked the opening of the new Rigsdag by the King, being the first session since the incorporation of South Slesvig in Denmark.
His Majesty, in bidding welcome to reunion to the new provinces, said that every Dane had long awaited that day, and thanked the Powers for repairing the injustice of 1864. He referred with special satisfaction to the continuance of co-operation with Norway and Sweden.

DISASTROUS EXPLOSION.
10 KILLED: 20 INJURED.

LONDON, October 7th.
A disastrous explosion took place aboard the Canadian tanker *G. R. Crowe*, while it was being dry-docked at Brooklyn. Ten workmen are reported to have been killed and twenty, who were badly burned, were rescued by firemen wearing gas-masks. One man miraculously escaped death, having been blown over sixty feet. He dropped unharmed on the top of a shed.

TRADE WITH RUSSIA.
SOVIET REPLY TO LORD CURZON'S NOTE.

LONDON, October 7th.
Reuter learns that the Soviet Government's reply to Lord Curzon's Note of October 6th is wholly satisfactory, but it does not give any undertaking to abstain from propaganda. The Soviet agreed to repatriate all British prisoners in Russia in exchange for Russian prisoners in the hands of Great Britain, but claims that the prisoners at Baku are outside its jurisdiction. The Soviet Government declares its willingness to send a representative to Tiflis to urge the Azerbaijan Government to release them, and proposes that Great Britain also should send a representative to Tiflis.
The reply is not regarded as final. It is understood that a further British Note will be despatched.

TEXT OF NOTES.
LONDON, October 8th.

The text of Lord Curzon's Note to the Soviet Government is now published. The Note, which is dated October 1st, points out that the Soviet Government has flagrantly violated the conditions under which Great Britain was prepared to resume trade, and is still engaged in anti-British propaganda, and its actions in the Caucasus, Persia, Central Asia, and Afghanistan are openly and directly against Great Britain.
The Note insists on the release of all British prisoners without further delay, and concludes: "We have given an undertaking to which we shall scrupulously adhere. We shall not assist any hostile action against the Soviet, but unless, by October 10th, we have definite evidence that the conditions laid down as regards the release of prisoners are being complied with, we shall take whatever action we consider necessary to secure their release."

M. Krasin, in reply, on behalf of the Soviet Government, makes the customary charges against the British Government of still assisting the enemies of Russia, particularly Poland, and points out that a number of Russians are still detained in Egypt, Persia, and other places. He goes on to declare that the Soviet is ready to return all British prisoners still in Russia and will offer its friendly services as regards prisoners in Baku, as it is unable to impose any instructions upon the Azerbaijan Government, on condition that the British Government releases all Russian prisoners in the territory under the control of the British Government.

POLAND'S WARS.
EFFECT OF LEAGUE OF NATIONS REPRESENTATIONS.

LONDON, October 7th.
A Polish official statement says that the Bolsheviks are retreating on the entire front.
Hostilities on the Lithuanian front from the East Prussian frontier to Minsk have been ordered to cease in accordance with the League of Nations' proposals.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS' LINE.
WARSAW, October 8th.

In agreement with Poland, the Lithuania Commission appointed by the League of Nations has fixed a provisional frontier stretching from the German frontier to the confluence of the Ignarka and the Niemien along the Niemien, as far as Uchis and south of Mereth. The Polish and Lithuanian troops are to be withdrawn six kilometres behind this line.

GENERAL WRANGEL.
MORE BOLSHEVICS WIPED OUT.

LONDON, October 8th.
General Wrangel, in his communiqué, reports the rout of two Bolshevik infantry and one cavalry divisions, and claims a thousand prisoners. In the direction of Simelikhovo, 2,000 prisoners, 4 trains, 3 guns and many machine-guns were taken.

TOGOLAND.
HANDLED OVER TO FRANCE.

PARIS, October 8th.
A Havas message says:—According to an official announcement, the former German Colony of Togoland, West Africa, has been formally handed over to the French authorities by the Officer Commanding the British troops of occupation, who, in welcoming the French troops, extolled the unalterable comradeship of the two armies. Then the French and the British flags were hoisted side by side on the Government building, and were saluted by a salvo of twenty-one guns.
Togoland produces chiefly oilseeds, such as peanuts and coprah, which now find in Marseilles a large market.

PIG IRON PRICES.
DROP IN FRANCE.

PARIS, October 8th.
A Havas message says:—Owing to the Government's timely measures to provide a comparatively cheap fuel for industrial purposes, the prices of pig-iron and various steel products have dropped 20 per cent.

UNITED STATES CENSUS.
LARGE INCREASE IN POPULATION.

LONDON, October 8th.
A New York message says the official census gives the population of the United States as 105,500,000, an increase of over 14 per cent. as compared with the last census.

THE IRISH SITUATION.
SERIOUS PROBLEM OF RAILWAYS.

LONDON, October 8th.
The Government is seriously considering the Irish railways problem arising from the men's refusal during the past three months to handle troops, police and munitions. The railways are still controlled by the State in the same way as in England, and the withdrawal of the subsidy is declared to be possible. It would create an acute situation throughout the country. Recently many important branch lines were closed, while yesterday a train from Londonderry was cancelled, owing to the refusal of the firemen and the guard to work while six armed men occupied a compartment. It is pointed out that the situation in which the Government is not allowed to use the railways, which it subsidises, for its most vital purposes, cannot continue.

VISCOUNT GREY RETURNS TO THE CHARGE.

LONDON, October 8th.
Viscount Grey, in a further communication to the *Westminster Gazette* replies to Mr. Asquith's letter, suggesting that the naval powers which Mr. Asquith proposes to give Ireland only are the same, on paper, as those conceded to the other Dominions and will be qualified in practice owing to the geographical position of Ireland.

Viscount Grey further feels that Ireland can no longer be regarded as "a trust" adding that it is a failure. He considers that the truest way to fulfil the trust towards Ireland is to wind up the British management in purely Irish affairs.

BUDGET OF OUTRAGES.

LONDON, October 8th.
While there was a slight decrease in the number of serious political crimes in Ireland during the week ended October 5th, attacks on forces of the Crown increased, according to a Dublin Castle report.

Eight policemen were killed and 8 wounded, as compared with 10 killed and 7 wounded in the previous week. Attacks on the police increased from 8 to 22. Twenty-two courts martial were held. There were 60 convictions and 22 acquittals. Official details of the attack on the police at Feakle, East Clare, show that a sergeant and five constables were proceeding in couples at intervals of twenty yards when they were fired on from the upper windows of the post office and an adjoining house, also from the other side of the road. The Constabulary was thus caught in a triangular fire. One constable was killed outright. The sergeant died an hour later. Another constable was severely wounded but dragged himself towards safety. Four finally reached the barracks under a harassing fire the whole way. The bodies of the dead were recovered later. Their rifles and accoutrements were missing.

UNITED KINGDOM TRADE.
FOR LAST MONTH.

LONDON, October 8th.
The Board of Trade returns for September record another notable increase in exports and the lowest total imports since last November.
The exports total £117,500,000, an increase of £4,000,000.
The exports of cotton yarns and manufactures registered an advance of nearly £20,000,000, and those of woollen goods and worked yarns and manufactures £3,500,000.

NEW BRITISH LOAN.
£15,000,000: 3 PER CENT.

LONDON, October 8th.
The *Times* says a prospectus is being issued of a new British loan, nominally of £15,000,000, bearing 3 per cent. interest. Local loans stock has been issued at fifty for housing and other purposes.

"SHIP OF STATE."

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S PICTURESQUE ADDRESS.

LONDON, October 8th.
Mr. Lloyd George addressed between four and five thousand persons at the Llandudno meeting of the Welsh National Liberal Council. The Premier was given a magnificent reception. In the course of a long speech, the Premier defended Coalition as the only possible form of government, and aroused his audience to enthusiasm with the picturesque description of himself as standing on the bridge of the ship of State through much bad weather which bleached his hair. "We are not yet," said the Premier, "out of the danger zone. There are still breakers on the horizon, and I see gullish ships, like Russia, dismantled through the waves. Don't send anyone down until the ship is safe. Despite all misrepresentations and writings, I will do my duty to the end, God helping me."

ILKIDBY-ELECTION.
RETURN OF COALITION UNIONIST.

LONDON, October 8th.
The Ilkby election resulted as follows:
Mr. Hild (Coalition Unionist) 15,612
The ex-Mr. King (Labour) 6,577
Mr. Thompson (Liberal) 3,515

BRUSSELS CONFERENCE.
SUGGESTION OF EXTENSION OF INSURANCE.

PARIS, October 7th.
A Havas message says:—The Brussels Conference (financial section) has unanimously adopted a motion of its President, the French delegate, M. Celler, to recommend to the Council of the League of Nations for adoption a plan for the extension of the insurance system covering credits engaged in export trade.

EXPERTS' VIEWS REGARDING EXCHANGE.

BRUSSELS, October 8th.
Reports of the four committees of the International Financial Conference dealing with international trade, international credits, currency and exchange and public finance have been presented to the Conference which has adopted them unanimously.
The reports overlap considerably, but the most important is that of currency and exchange, which declines to recommend the stabilisation of the value of gold, and doubts whether any such attempt will succeed. It considers that neither international currency nor an international unit of account will serve any useful purpose, and regards artificial control of exchange operations as futile.
The other reports strongly emphasise the necessity of all Governments restricting expenditure to the limits of the revenue and imposing taxation to meet deficits. A plan is also devised enabling States to facilitate obtaining commercial credits by their nationals.

SERIOUS STREET ACCIDENT.

BRUSSELS, October 8th.
A shocking street accident is reported in which two Englishwomen, wives of the delegates attending the International Financial Conference, were knocked down by a motor-car which was being furiously driven, while their husbands were attending an official reception. One was killed outright, and the other is in a most critical condition. The names are not yet forthcoming.

NOT WIVES OF DELEGATES.

The victims of the motor accident were not wives of the British delegates but secretaries of the League of Nations employed in the conference.

FRANCE AND GERMANY.
QUESTION OF DIRECT NEGOTIATIONS.

LONDON, October 8th.
A message from Paris giving official confirmation concerning the reported direct Franco-German negotiations as regards reparations has not yet been forthcoming. An official communiqué declares that for the moment direct negotiations are confined to technical questions as regards exports and imports and none respecting reparations is at present envisaged.

MEDALS FOR CHAPLAINS.
PRESIDENT WILSON'S APPRECIATION.

WASHINGTON, October 8th.
The Federal Council of the Churches of Christ of America, representing most Protestant denominations, have presented to their chaplains a medal from President Wilson as an expression of the appreciation of their services in leadership in the world and for bringing to the world the ideals embodied in the League of Nations.

BUMPER WHEAT CROP.
CANADA'S RECORD YEAR.

LONDON, October 8th.
The *Times* Toronto correspondent says Canada never had a better year agriculturally than this. The wheat yield is estimated at 280 million bushels, as compared with 193 million bushels last year.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.
(REUTERS' AGENCY.)

CONSORTIUM TO BE PERFECTED.

NEW YORK, October 8th.
It is announced that the international consortium for financial and economic assistance to China will be perfected at a conference of British, French, Japanese and American delegates here, beginning on October 11th, following the return of Mr. T. W. Lamont from the Far East.

CABLED TO HIS WIFE TO DIVORCE HIM.
PRELIMINARY TO A "MARRIAGE" IN CHINA.

The London *Daily Chronicle* of August 28th, reports:—
A man who wired from China to his wife in England, asking her to institute divorce proceedings, was charged at Biggleswade (Bedford) yesterday with bigamy.
(Frederick Augustus Page Patrick was married at Hampstead in July, 1914, and some time later went to China as manager for the British and American Tobacco Company (at Yunnanfu).
Here he fell in love with Jeanne Munie, a well-connected French girl, and believing that his wife had begun a divorce suit, married her.
The real wife, who had meantime inherited £7,000 under the will of a Russian, had, however, only used for a separation, and when Patrick heard this, wrote a *Daily Chronicle* correspondent, he returned to England to meet the charge of bigamy.
He was committed for trial.

CORRESPONDENCE.
EMPIRE MEMORIAL HOSTEL.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS.")

LONDON, September 1st, 1920.
Sir,—Will you allow me through the medium of your paper to thank all those who have sent contributions for the Empire Memorial Hostel, which is to be erected in the Port of London (on a fine site already acquired), to commemorate the 15,000 Merchant Seamen who laid down their lives in the Great War. £91,000 is already in hand towards the £150,000 required. We are most anxious not to curtail any scheme in view of the ever increasing need for this accommodation, but although our plans are drawn to ensure the result at the least cost, the price of all building materials has increased so enormously that unless we can raise the sum required, we must cut them down.
Will those friends in our great Dominions Overseas, join with us in making one further effort to secure the £59,000 still required to provide the Hostel (which will be largely used by their own men) by sending a contribution, and thus taking their part in this great Memorial to those who died that we might live.—Yours truly,
BEATRICE DIMSDALE,
President.

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THE SITUATION AT CANTON.
ADMIRAL TANG TING-KWANG ASSUMES MILITARY GOVERNORSHIP.

MU YUNG-HSIEN STILL RETAINS SEAL OF OFFICE.
THE NEW MILITARY ADMINISTRATION.

Hear-Admiral Tang Ting-kwang, of Fanyu, Kwangtung, formally assumed the office of Military Governor of Kwangtung at noon on Friday, October 8th, the inauguration ceremony taking place in the former administrative building of the Kwangtung Cement Works at Honam, Canton, in the same quarters used by Dr. Sun Yat-sen, when he was Generalissimo of the Military Government. The new Tschun took office without the seal from Mu Yung-hsien, who is still holding it.

Admiral Tang arrived at the Cement Works shortly before noon. The ceremony commenced with the play of the National Anthem by the Orphanage Band and Admiral Tang taking his place on the platform. Lee Chi-kei, on behalf of the citizens, presented the new Tschun with a new seal of office. Admiral Tang accepting it with both of his hands, bowing as he did so. Having placed the seal on the table before him, he faced about and saluted the national flag and the applause of all those who were present, including a representative from Mu Yung-hsien. After the salute to the flag, Governor Tang exchanged formal greetings with the gathering by bowing twice to them, the latter returning the courtesy in like manner.

The representative citizens present delivered an address to Governor Tang, who replied that he would first make proper disposal of the superfluous troops now being scattered in different parts of the province and then pay particular attention to the problem of reconstruction. Governor Tang declared that, from this, he would bear the whole responsibility for the tranquillization, peace and order in Kwangtung.

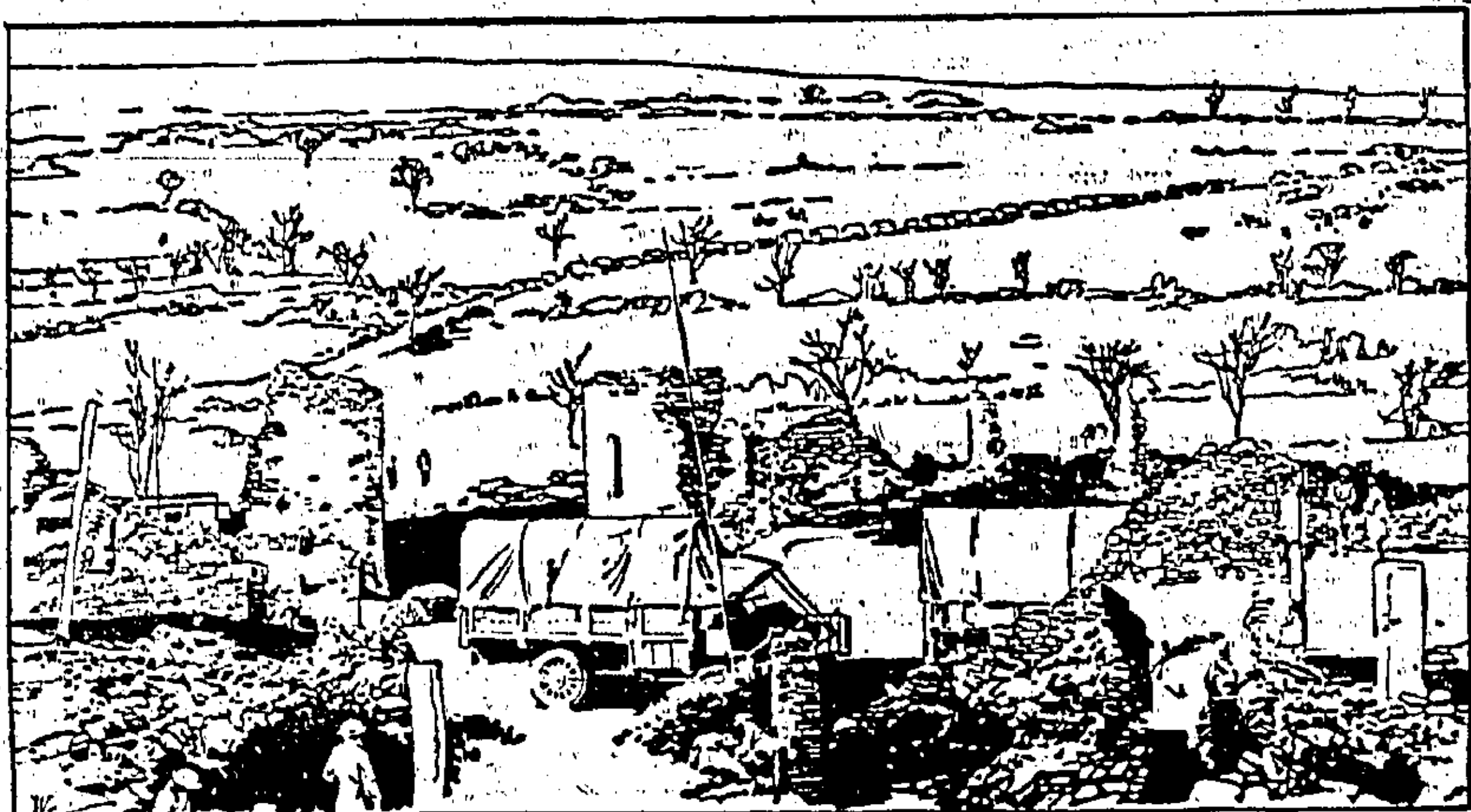
General Ngai Bong-ping and Mr. Wong Keong, on behalf of General Chen Ching-ming, the foremost leader of the Canton for the Cantonese Movement, pledged the support of the Cantonese troops to the new Governor in two forcible speeches, both stating that they stand at the present crisis has been actuated by a desire to preserve the manhood of the Cantonese, to restore their right of self-government, to relieve the Cantonese of their military burden and allied evils from militarism, and to prevent a war in Canton.

General Li Fook-lum, Commissioner of Defence of Kwangchow, who helped to bring about the people's withdrawal of recognition of Mu Yung-hsien as the Cantonese Military Governor, was also at the ceremony with the principal officers of the Chinese Navy in Canton.

The Navy, the Marine Corps, the Cantonese Army, and the Police had each sent a company to act as guards of honour at the ceremony, while an aeroplane dropped circulars announcing the appointment of Admiral Tang offering greetings from the Aviation Corps and the Euro-American Returned Students Association.
Before going to the Cement Works the Canton Citizens Committee first met at Dutch Folly and in the joint headquarters of the Cantonese Army in Nanshektan, where General Ngai had a talk with the committee.—Canton Times.

JAPAN'S WAR TROPHIES.
MISSING AEROPLANES.

Japan was allotted 325 German aeroplanes from the spoils of war, and arrangements had been made to ship these to Japan by the N.Y.K.B. liner which sailed from Hamburg on July 8th and arrived at Yokohama on September 24th. When she cleared from the German port the manifest showed that she was supposed to have taken on the 325 planes, but when she reached Yokohama and things were gone over it was found that she had in reality only 223 aeroplanes in her hold. Officials, who had been delegated by the authorities to receive the war trophy aeroplanes at Yokohama, after checking up the number aboard, refused to accept them. After the skipper of the liner had been taken into consultation, the master of the missing machines was finally referred to the War Department.



In the background, a train of 35 Motor Lorries transporting food in the Masses, France. How many horse-drawn wagons would it have taken to transport this amount of food? How long to reach their objective?

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THE DUTY OF JAPAN. INTERESTING SPEECH BY THE PREMIER.

Saying that the time has come when Japan must consider not only her own domestic problems but join in activities that are making world history, Mr. Hara, the Prime Minister, recently, outlined present Japanese questions at the annual conference of Governors from the entire Empire. The meeting was also attended by all Ministers and Vice-Ministers of State, the Chiefs of the Foreign Affairs Bureau and the Legislative Bureau.

"The situation of the world," he said, "has never been more strained than at present. The European War is over, but the causes of international economic struggle still remain. Japan has hitherto had her own problems confined within the sphere of the Orient, but international competitions of varying nature have now arisen, and the consequence is the marked increase of her responsibility to the world and the expansion of her national expenditures. This is a point that deserves every attention of the people. It is the height of folly, in these circumstances, to use diplomatic problems for furthering political struggles."

FAVOURS EVACUATION OF SIBERIA.
Turning to the question of Siberia, the Premier remarked that, in accordance with the principle under which the expeditionary force was first dispatched to Siberia, and also in considering local conditions, the Japanese Government has decided to carry out the withdrawal of the troops from Siberia except where, from a consideration of the Empire's defence, the stationing of the troops remains imperatively necessary.

"With reference to the question of the Nikolaevsk massacre," continued the Premier, "the Japanese forces occupied the north of Saghalien pending the establishment of a legitimate and competent Russian Government."

"As for the Shantung problem, the Japanese Government is prepared to open negotiations, with the Chinese Government if approached by the latter who have, so far, refused to consider the Japanese proposal."

"Nothing definite can be said with regard to the anti-Japanese question in California till the negotiations now in progress are over. The authorities hope and trust, however, that a satisfactory settlement will be reached before long in view of the traditional friendly relations between the two Powers."

CONDEMNNS RADICALISM.
Touching on the internal administration and especially the financial situation, the Premier expressed a very optimistic opinion, stating that devoted efforts have, so far, been made for the improvement of the situation which has been more or less seriously disturbed in consequence of the late war.

"The Government is now giving every consideration to all phases of administrative problems," went on the Premier, "by organizing various boards of investigation, and the present condition is such as heralds the news that an improvement is already in sight."

In conclusion, the Premier referred to the condition of popular thoughts in this country. "While conservatism is detrimental to national development, indiscreet radicalism is by no means less inimical to the welfare of the State," declared the Premier, "and the local authorities are bound to exercise due surveillance against the growth of any dangerous tendency among the people."

ARTIST'S MODEL.

Art, drama and near-tragedy were mingled in the recent expedition to Lake Inashiro of the artist, Mr. Miromitsu Nakazawa, when one of his apprentices, forgetting that he could not swim, plunged into the waters of the lake to rescue the young girl posing as a model, who had fainted from sun stroke and fallen into the water.

As the Government exhibition for painting is drawing close, all of the artists of Japan are feverishly engaged in preparing a canvas to be displayed at that time. Mr. Nakazawa, one of the master painters of the nation, decided to go to Lake Inashiro to gain a background, and took his favourite model and three apprentices with him.

Unfavourable weather delayed them several days in a hotel, and then three bright days followed, during which he sought an inspiration. On the third day, the model, dressed in a bright summer kimono, was standing at the water's edge, when the artist perceived her and cried out to hold the pose, as that was just the theme he wanted for his work.

Setting quickly to work, he became so absorbed in it that he failed to note the passing of time. The model held her pose in the bright light until finally the sunshine overcame her, and she collapsed, sliding gently into the water.

One of the apprentices spring in after her, but he was not able to swim a stroke. Fortunately, a number of others saw the accident, and both the model and apprentice were soon safely back on the shore.

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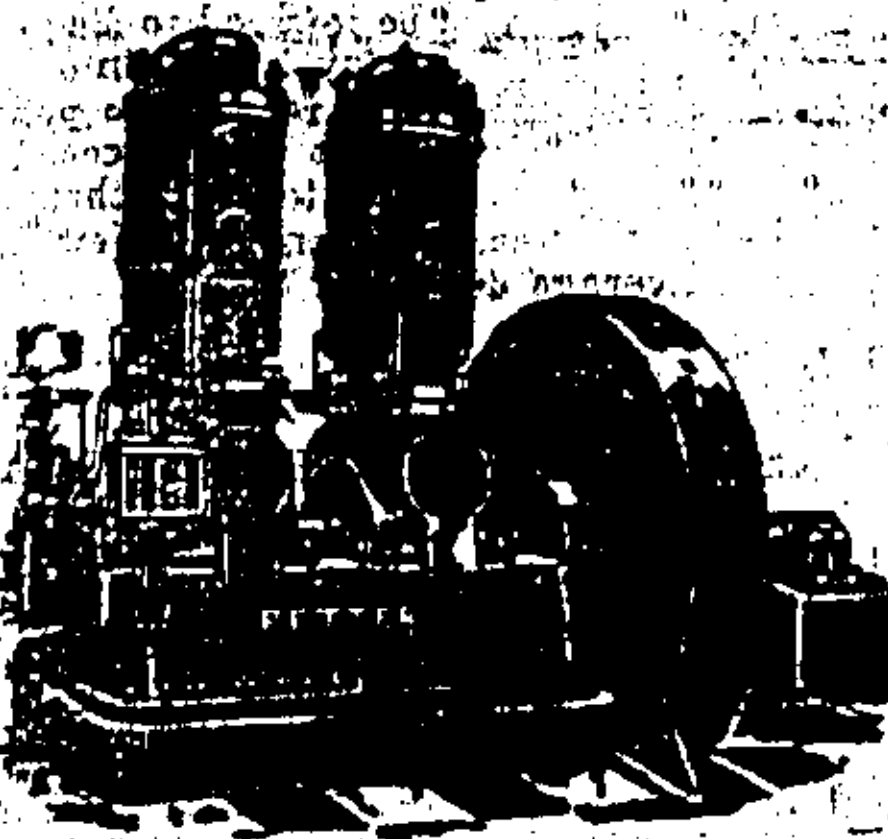
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THE LABOUR OUTLOOK IN GREAT BRITAIN.**CASE OF THE UNEMPLOYABLES.**

A recent issue of the *Saturday Review* says:—Some close and competent observers of the industrial position predict a very bad winter for the country. We hope they are wrong, but there are certain facts which seem to point that way. Now that the abnormal demands and enormous expenditure of the war have died down, and it is obvious that Europe will take a long time to recover its consuming power, our exporters are beginning to "feel the draught." Shippers of woollen and rubber goods are particularly uneasy, for the Central Empires and Russia are not able to buy, and they were large customers. Large stocks have been accumulated, and it is feared that they will not find markets abroad. Our coal, steel, and locomotives will always be in demand; there is no fear for those trades. But anything like a drying up of our export of woollen, cotton, or leather goods would mean closing down many factories and mills, and great unemployment. Seeing the huge manufacture and universal use of motors here at home, one would think that the renewal of tires would absorb the rubber stocks; but we are informed that two of the biggest tire manufacturers have dismissed a great many hands.

At present the percentage of unemployment was never lower. Out of a total working population of some 18 millions, only 300,000 are unemployed, of which about 400,000 are "ex-service" men. Of course, there has been a great deal of "stunting," i.e., lying, exaggeration and false sentimentality about the ex-service men. Except a small number of men who were demobilised the latest, quite 50 per cent. of the unemployed ex-service men are the unhappy residuum of work-shies and unemployables who are always with us. Owing to the war, in which these men were forced to engage, this residuum of unemployables have been canonised by Mr. Lloyd George and appear under the attractive title of heroes. A very large proportion, perhaps 70 per cent., have not fought at all, and never got nearer to the front than Rouen.

It is well to remember these facts at a time when it is the fashion to attack the Ministry of Labour and the trade unions. Without fear of disproof, we assert that all the employables—all the men who can and will work, to the number of nearly three millions (always excepting the small percentage who were not demobilised till the spring of 1920), have been absorbed, chiefly by the agency of the Ministry of Labour, working with the trade unions. Those who remain out are the residuum of unemployables. Except in a few cases, where the state of trade made further absorption impossible, we learn on the best authority that it is not true that the trade unions have refused to allow men to resume their interrupted apprenticeships. The mere fact that there are 300,000 more coal miners working than before the war would seem to confirm this statement.

There are, of course, a great many lads, mere boys or 16 and 17, who were swept into the army before they were old enough to learn a trade or enter upon an apprenticeship. For these youngsters, now about 20 years old, training centres have been established by the Ministry of Labour which place the lads with firms, who will take them at a low wage, and which send them to lectures and courses of technical instruction. The same thing is done for disabled men who cannot resume their former crafts. These training centres are energetically and intelligently managed, and reflect great credit on the Ministry of Labour. The case of young officers, who have given up the five most important years of their life to the war, is far more difficult to deal with than those of the privates. The misfortune is that the officers' own class, who are willing and anxious to help them, are suffering more from excessive taxation and high cost of living than the manual labourers and the farmers.

Has any one noticed that the cry of "More Production" has died upon the lips of those who know? Of course, members of Parliament and journalists, who don't know, keep on repeating the parrot cry of more production. But employers of labour and intelligent trade unionists know very well that what is wanted is less production, always excepting coal, steel, locomotives, wheat, and meat. With shrinking foreign demand and accumulated stocks, more production sounds, to the informed, like the cry of a madman. For the cotton and woollen trades, possibly for the boot and shoe trade, and the rubber trade, shorter time and lower wages are unavoidable. This ought to mean lower prices, which would surely please everybody; at least give the pill of reduced wages.

THE POST OFFICE'S NARROW ESCAPE.

We have received from a lady correspondent (say the *Times* of India) the following letter:—"I have often read with approval complaints in the Press against the unreliability of the Indian postal service, and have often myself suffered from delayed and mislaid letters; but I have just experienced a postal offence on so large a scale that I have given way to the temptation to air my grievance in your esteemed daily. Four days ago I gave my husband no fewer than fifteen letters to post, all of them invitations to come to tea yesterday; in each letter I asked my guests to be good enough to reply by return of post. Well, Mr. Editor, I received not one single answer, and have not been able to give my tea party. It is evident that the Post Office has failed to deliver every single one of my letters. What do you think of that for the wholesale dereliction of duty on the part of the Post Office?" Our sympathies, says her contemporary, were indeed aroused by this outburst, and we were upon the point of publishing the letter in our correspondence columns when we received by hand another letter from the lady, marked "Very Urgent." It ran:—"Please cancel my former letter—I have just found my fifteen original letters in my husband's coat pocket."

A. D. C.

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